

money from Hon. George Starr as a  
part of Radway's Ready Relief in a  
case of Sciatic Rheumatism.

No. 2 VERNON PLACE, NEW YORK.  
With my mother's Relief has won the  
confidence of many thousands of  
patients, so much so that I have had frequent  
communications with her, and at times in  
cases I have been thus afflicted, I have  
been hoping to find relief, but as proved  
to various kinds of baths, manipulations,  
cations or liniments too numerous to name,  
and the most painful treatment which failed to give me relief, I eventually  
admitted as my last resource a friend  
who was then suffering fearfully from  
the disease. He said, "I will do my best to try  
to make you comfortable, but I can't guarantee  
me after bathing and the first few  
days, but I will do my best." So I took his  
Relief. In a short time the pain was gone,  
and though it recurred at intervals, the  
chance of getting relief was now so  
great that I could not master the thought of  
leaving him. I have since then used  
it with great benefit, and am now  
able to feel quite master of the disease.  
A bottle in my valise. It never  
fails to relieve me.

GEO. STARR.

ATMOS.  
EURALGIA.  
DIPTHERIA.  
INFLUENZA,  
Catarrh, Difficult Breathing  
UNPRESSED IN FIVE MINUTES, BY  
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

A whoosh or nervous rheumatism,  
and such like diseases; rheumatism,  
and the liver, spleen, kidneys, lungs or kidneys;  
the bowels, heartburn, and pains of all  
kinds; the liver, spleen, kidneys, lungs or kidneys;  
immediate case, and its continued  
effect, making a permanent cure. Price, 50 cts.

R.R.R.  
Y'S READY RELIEF  
CURES THE WORST PAINS  
One to Twenty Minutes,  
NOT ONE HOUR  
during this Advertisement need  
one suffer with Pain.

Y'S READY RELIEF  
FOR EVERY PAIN.  
is a  
PAIN REMEDY  
stops the most excruciating pains, al-  
lays and cures congestions whether of  
the lungs, kidneys or other glands or organs.

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# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX.

CUTICURA, CUTICURA RESOLVENT

**Cuticura**

THE GREAT SKIN CURE,

The most Healing, Soothing, and Refreshing  
External Application in the World.

**YELLOW FEVER.**  
The Fears of All Thoughtful People Too Well Grounded.

Spread of the Pestilence from the Bay Residence in Memphis.

Five Genuine Cases, with a Death Shortly After Noon.

Doubly Disastrous Effect of This Mourning Intelligence.

A Brig from Port au Paix Floats Up the Delaware River.

Seven Cases of Fever on Board—Horrible Condition of the Ship.

MEMPHIS.

THE PESTILENCE AGAIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 17.—The town is in another fever of excitement, which suddenly spread over every man, woman, and child residing in the city from the effects of the last panic, on the announcement that the Board of Health had five more epidemics been discovered. To make no difference what the cases were classified whether as epidemic, endemic, syphilitic, or other technically—all they bear is "yellow fever," which is sufficient to make them forget what they know, especially the little bills which they owe to servants, washerwomen, dressmakers, tailors, boarding-houses, etc., and in their way will arise bright visions of festivity to be enjoyed at water-palaces and country places, in many instances at the expense of others. The absorbing desire to "spend summer away" is the great augmenting power of these panics, which are hauled on as supercapital and a sympathetic awakening in more healthy communities. On Tuesday it was announced that

FIVE NEW CASES OF YELLOW FEVER

had occurred in Mr. Hester's family, at No. 86 Clark street, in the Southern part of the city. Yesterday they began to be talked about as suspicious cases. The Board of Health was notified, and Dr. Sanders, Acting-President, went last night to personally diagnose the cases, and, at a late hour, he reported that nothing definite could be said, but by noon to day developments would enable him to make official definite reports. The result is the five cases are pronounced genuine yellow fever. Dr. Sanders is still confident that these cases, as was the case with the Ray family, will not go beyond the limits of the residence. Upon this afternoon, by last night twenty or more were removed. Prompt visits by the Health authorities have been made to every one. It may be that the paper and welcome, and many other poor souls share the same fate. It does not seem to us, we know, having lived here almost fifteen years, to be possible that there are hundreds, if not thousands, who know of my case, among whom there may be some similarly affected, and, if so, I would earnestly advise him to come to Cuticura for trial. Yours very truly,

A. D. BAKER, Ticket Agent C. S. R. R.  
DETROIT JUNCTION, Detroit, Mich., July 30, 1870.

TETTER OR SALT RHEUM

On the Hands Cur'd. A Grateful Letter.

Mrs. Wicks & Powers—Gentlemen: Please accept my most grateful thanks for the great comfort I have received from the use of your Cuticura.

For months I would be helpless,—my very life a burden.

My hands were in a terrible condition, the hands being all raw, and I thought I could cry Cuticura.

I tried it, and lo! it was as if a lightning bolt had struck me. I have since had three applications and have been as smooth as a newborn babe's hand.

It has relieved everything in the shape of medicine, both external and internal, but with no effect.

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ELIZABETH BUCKLEY.  
LUTHERTON, N. H., May 30, 1870.

THE CUTICURA REMEDIES are prepared by Weeks & Potter, Chemists and Druggists, 300 Washington street, Boston, and are for sale by all Druggists. Price 10cts. per drachm, and spent m's hard-earned dollar. I was given a trial of your Cuticura, and, than God, I am well. I never had anything do me good like it.

You may not think the paper and welcome, and many other poor souls share the same fate. It does not seem to us, we know, having lived here almost fifteen years, to be possible that there are hundreds, if not thousands, who know of my case, among whom there may be some similarly affected, and, if so, I would earnestly advise him to come to Cuticura for trial. Yours very truly,

HENRY BUCKLEY.

LUTHERTON, N. H., May 30, 1870.

COLLINS—ELECTRIC PLASTER

PLASTERS

Placed over the centre of the nervous force, the pit of the stomach, the spine, the head, the abdomen, with their marvelous vitalizing and restorative agency, Electric Plaster, Painless, the Heart, Kidney, Liver, Bladder, Bowel, Brain, Muscles, Nervous, Rheumatic, Neuralgic, and Sciatica, they are the best remedy in the world.

TO RENT.

To Rent,  
IN TRIBUNE BUILDING,

Two very desirable Fire-Proof Offices on second floor, and one on third floor. Apply to

WM. C. DOW,  
8 Tribune Building.

EXCURSIONS.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STR. "RUBY"

WILLIAMSON, ANNA, JR., 46

Mrs. Vernon Place, Baltimore, Md., English  
and German Boarding and Day School for  
Young Girls. Williamson, Anna, Jr., Mrs. M. J. Jones  
and Miss H. Maitland.

EDUCATIONAL.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUP-

PLIES.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DEPOT,  
CHICAGO, Ill., July 15, 1870.

Specified proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of the  
Advertisement, to be sent to the Office of the Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., on or before July 20, 1870, for furnishing  
United States Army, Cavalry and Infantry, Artillery, Engineers, etc., with their respective depots, and  
quarters, during rotation when case may require, for  
one year, or until further notice.

Complaint, &c.

Serious Remedy against all cases of chronic, scrofulous  
diseases, &c.

GRADWAY'S REMEDIES

AN TUMOR  
GROWTH CURED

GRADWAY'S  
MEDIES.

CO., 32 Warren-st., N.Y.

GRADWAY'S  
TING PILLS,

AN ALARMING MEDICINE

GRADWAY'S  
MEDIES.

CO., 32 Warren-st., N.Y.

GRADWAY'S  
READY  
AND True."

GRADWAY & CO., NO. 32 WARREN-ST., N.Y.

GRADWAY'S  
REMEDIES will be sent you.

the steerage passage. The gentleman arranged with the Company to forward her to Leeds at a rate of fare within her means, and also placed her under the charge of the Purser, with orders to allow her all the privileges possible to a steerage passenger, and many which an ordinary steerage passenger could not gain. When the news of the disaster reached here to-day the gentleman's first thought was for little Marie Moutin and her mother. "It seemed to flash across me in an instant," he said "that mother, or child, or both, were lost." Miss Coleman, one of those reported lost, registered on the steamer as coming from the Compton Hotel. The clerk of that hotel advised that she had given that name to the steward among the passengers from the Erie Railroad on Wednesday night. She was poorly dressed, and did not have much baggage. She left \$600 or \$800 in her charge over night. The following day she left for the steamer without giving any further information about herself. Alice, the infant daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson, lost, was 2 years old, and her mother was on her way to Europe on a pleasure trip. Mrs. Wilson's husband died last February.

**THE WESTERN TORNADO.** - Boston, July 17.—The storm yesterday was very severe at all points. The loss of life is greater than at first supposed, and mainly caused by the capsizing of boats. Thomas Dunson and wife, two sisters, and a niece, and Arthur Ream, a boy, were caught by the squall, and all drowned except Mr. Dunson.

A yacht capsized off Nantucket Beach, and four persons were drowned. One man, two women, and two children were lost off Governor's Island. Three bodies have been picked up on the beach.

The rainfall was very heavy in various places, and some hallstones measured seven inches in circumference. The lighting caused the loss of a few lives.

Two boats capsized off Scituate, and three persons were drowned.

Near Montreal Mrs. Peter Robertson was killed by lightning.

Report about Kingston and Saugerties, in New York State, the crops were ruined, and barns, fences, and outhouses blown down. The houses resembled large chunks of ice.

Charles Cox, a boy, 12, and his mother were drowned yesterday off Long Island by the capsizing of their boat.

The house of Mrs. Hayden, of South Brantford, was partially destroyed, and her self and young lady so seriously injured that they were brought to the hospital to-day.

#### SHOT ACCIDENTALLY.

BOSTON, Mass., July 17.—A regular and fatal accident occurred to a druggist, owner of Twelfth and Main streets. Thomas J. Miller, the victim, is a young man about 22 years of age, who has been a student at the Detroit Medical College for three or four years past, and, during that time, was employed as a clerk in the drug-store. About 6 o'clock this morning young Miller left his sleeping-room, behind the prescription-counter, to secure one or two early customers, and then went back to his room. He was carrying a revolver which lay under the pillow he had just turned to his counsel and said it was only what he had expected. When asked if he had anything to say why sentence of death should be pronounced upon him, according to law, Cox replied in an audible tone, "Nothing." His counsel said that, under the verdict, nothing remained but that sentence should be pronounced by the Court. He would give notice, however, that he should appeal the case on the exceptions taken on the trial. Judge Cowing addressing the prisoner, urged him to trust in no hope of pardon, but to prepare for the death that surely awaited him. Then he sentenced the prisoner to be hanged Aug. 23, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. After hearing his sentence Cox sat down, and, spitting out a lump of tobacco, commenced an animated conversation with his counsel on the steps to be taken in appealing the case. He agreed to wait until the same time next day to have his sentence reviewed again, when he had nothing to say but that he had expected it.

REPRIEVED.

SAFETY CITY. —  
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SAFETY CITY, July 17.—Gov. Phelps to-day granted a reprieve of three weeks to Joseph DeGors, who was to have been hanged at Poole-morrow for the murder of Jules Polite, in 1877.

#### COST OF INTERVENTION.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Patrick McDermott was killed to-day by Nicholas Meyers. Both lived 24 Hudson avenue, Brooklyn. McDermott interposed yesterday when Meyers was beatified.

#### REPRIEVED.

TRINITY, July 17.—Gov. McClellan granted a reprieve in the case of Covert Bennett and Mrs. Smith, for the murder of Police-Officer Smith, until Aug. 15.

#### POLITICAL.

##### OHIO.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 18.—This is a remarkable city in more senses than that of its future greatness, its frogs-ponds, and its soft-money proclivities. It has newspapers, and those newspapers have editors. It is with the view of giving the world an opportunity to listen to the somewhat free utterance of the opinions of these editors that they can give in their own columns, that the Tribune correspondent, after anchoring his grip-sack at a second-class hotel, settled forth in the newspaper section of the city, and is perfectly neutral, but really leans toward the Greenbackers. Mr. Chapman shook his head as much as to say, "You killing us yet any other time?"

On the Court, this afternoon Dr. Chipley was examined for the人民的 witness. The人民的 witness knew nothing about it. The Doctor could not say more than two hours. When the arguments were opened, a Mr. Little, a Democrat, came forward and said, "I am a Greenbacker, and my address to the jury, expressed the opinion that Cox was not in his right mind."

After the address by the District-Attorney on the part of the people, Mr. Cowing, the judge, and, during that time, was employed as a clerk in the drug-store. About 6 o'clock this morning young Miller left his sleeping-room, behind the prescription-counter, to secure one or two early customers, and then went back to his room. He was carrying a revolver which lay under the pillow he had just turned to his counsel and said it was only what he had expected. When asked if he had expected it.

REPRIEVED.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 17.—John C. Sherill, the slippery individual whose exploits were detailed in Wednesday's Tribune, was lynched to-day by Deputy-Marshall McCord.

#### THE TALE OF THE BOTTLE.

BUFFALO, July 17.—It will be remembered that a party of six men started from Fort George early in the morning, bound for this city to drink. Four of them were drowned.

The bodies of five of the unfortunate have been recovered. To-day a party of gentlemen from Buffalo were fishing in the river near Beaver Island, and found a floating bottle with a paper in it on which was written the following:

"June 1, 1879.—We cannot weather it any longer, and we are drowning. All hope. Good-bye. Six men from Fort George."

#### ENJOINED BY A RAILROAD-TRAIN.

LAKE CROWN, Minn., July 17.—The morning passenger-train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad ran into the wagon of Mr. Richard Carroll, of this place (a brother-in-law of the Hon. H. B. Rabbitt, State Senator from the Fifteenth District). Mr. C. received a severe fracture of the skull and several painful wounds. The attending physician feels very doubtful as to the result of Mr. Carroll's injuries.

#### STORM AT CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 17.—During a heavy storm this afternoon several small tonnages were blown down. Shrubbery was demolished. Wilson's boilers and Lindsay's storehouse were struck by lightning. One tonnage and a small child were stunned.

#### PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 17.—Passed Up-Proprietary Alaska, Pacific, Fountain City; steamer Marine City, Ira Chauffe and barges, George King and barges, Ocean with T. R. Morris.

Down—Proprietary St. Paul, Ohio and consort; East Saginaw, and barges; schr. Webster, No. 1, L. C. Cummings, Hartford, Colonel Colgate Stephens; steamer E. T. Vautran, benzine, Arctic.

Wind north, break. Weather fine.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 17.—Passed Up-Proprietary Oregonian, Alaska, Pacific, and consort; schr. F. L. Danforth, Ida, Keith, H. G. Cleveland, Penobscot, Charles Hinckley.

Down—Proprietary B. B. Mackie, Nahma, Grand Rapids, and consort; schr. Guido Pister, St. Clair, B. F. Bruce, C. G. Houghton, Waukegan, S. Mich., C. P. Mich., H. J. Webb, L. Van Buren.

Wind—Northeast, gentle; weather fine.

#### OBITUARY.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 17.—Peter Anderson, editor of the Appeal, one of the most prominent colored men on the coast, died suddenly last evening. He was at the head of the colored Masons of California.

John Charles Adrien Hamilton, grandson of Alexander Hamilton, died at Merion yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 17.—United States Collector Woodcock to-day received a letter from Commissioner Raney, instructing him to have his district thoroughly policed, and to continue the suppression of illicit distilleries. Officers, where no appropriation has been made, are to await a further appropriation for the payment of their expenses. The amount to be appropriated is to be determined by the speaker of the House.

But things look excellently now, and there is a decided disposition to let them go on just as they are going.

Will you give the Greenback vote of this section?

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., July 17.—Extensive preparations are making for the meeting of the State Convention next Wednesday, and the mass-meeting to celebrate the twenty-fifth birthday of the Republican party. At a largely-attended meeting of citizens this morning various committees were appointed to various arrangements. Reports from various parts of the State indicate that an immense concourse of people will be present.

Large delegations from Iowa, Jefferson, Marion, Columbus, and Milwaukee counties with brass bands have notified the Committee of their intention of coming. The citizens of Madison will, if the hotels are unable to accommodate them, take people to their homes, so well that there is a disposition not to meddle with them. Wholesale and retail merchants are doing a good business in every branch of trade. The general atmosphere is tickling up decidedly, and everybody is measurably well satisfied.

"Can you fix an approximate percentage in favor of the soft-money brethren who will vote this fall?"

"Yes, I can. But this I can tell you—"

"Oh! it is almost too late to tell anything definite about it. The campaign will not really open until the middle of August."

"The Republicans are going to win, are they not?"

"Certainly; there can be no doubt of that. The only question is in regard to the majority. One thousand, two thousand, three thousand, will range somewhere from 5,000 to 20,000. Business is too good for anything but a Republican victory."

The potato-beer or early frost-beer is to be the great issue.

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## EIGHT HOURS.

The Furniture Manufacturers Re-solve to Have None of it

No Signs of Back-Down on the Part of the Striking Journeyman.

The Tailor's Union Soliciting Money to Carry Through Their Strike.

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS.

The unsatisfactory pronouncements in the furniture trade, as indicated by the peculiar strike at the factory of A. H. Andrews & Co., was the cause of a series of half-dozens meetings, Wednesday afternoon, at which it was resolved to issue a call for a general meeting of manufacturers the following day.

In reference thereto pretty much all the trade assembled yesterday afternoon at the Furniture Manufacturers' Exchange, No. 60 Dearborn street. The following firms were represented:

A. H. Andrews & Co., C. Boiselle & Co., C. Bowerton, Krause, Butzow & Peters, Henry C. Clark, Clark Bros. & Co., Emil Seiden & Son, Clark Bros. & Co.,

C. E. Dinsel & Bros., F. E. Eggers, William Gilbert, Horn Bros., N. F. Johnson & Co., Koegel, Henning & Co., Senn & Shore Company, Sherwood School-Furniture Company, Stols & Woltz, Thorson & Tolackson, F. Wenter, J. Zangerly & Co., Jacob Petersdorf, Olbrecht, F. H. & Co., Bamberg, Birren, Ames & Frost, E. Yeoman, John Moore & Co., Johnson & Allison, Tobey Furniture Company, A. W. Orritt & Co., Staedel & Wolf, H. M. Nenberger, and J. M. Brunwick & Baker Company.

At 8:30 o'clock in the morning occurred THE CHILDREN'S MEETING, which was as well attended as could have been expected, considering the hour and the number upon the grounds. "Wisdom of Little things" or an hour with the "Microscope," was the amusement of the children, and the amusement of the parents, to materialize in the satisfaction of all. It is needless to say that the exercises were highly interesting, not only to the little people, but the grown ones as well.

At the same hour the usual Sunday-School Teachers' Conference was held, led by L. F. Tamm, who had the following topic:

"The Duties of Sunday-School Super-tendents."

At 9:15 o'clock there was a change of programme, to accommodate the participants, and the new w. w. w.

delivered a synopsis of his interesting Biblical lecture entitled "The Bible a Superman Book." The following salient points were deducted:

1. All agree that the present universe has a self-existent God.

This Author has shown in Nature that He has the power of self-revelation.

A general discussion of the "eight-hour" movement was indulged, and on all sides it was conceded to be impracticable, if absolutely confined to this city. With ten days' previous notice, the members of the Grand Lodge, this session could undersell the Chicago manufacturers, and would attract a large share of the trade that now comes here.

Mr. Andrew of C. H. & Co., said that he had been told by many of the journeyman cabinet-makers that they were not in favor of the movement, but had been driven into it by party agitators and demagogues. Therefore, in order to give the sense of the meeting, he offered the following:

"Resolved, That we, as manufacturers, regard 8:30 as the standard for a day's work."

This was adopted by a vote of 56 to 3. The minority, in favor of retaining their votes, stated that they were in favor of eight hours, provided the rule prevailed in all the furniture manufacturing points in the country.

On motion of Mr. C. H. & Co., Hayden and Baker were appointed to draw up a platform in accordance with the sense of the meeting.

Whereas, Dissatisfaction exists among certain mechanics, especially the carpenters, in some of the trades, in this city, in connection with what is called "the eight-hour movement";

Whereas, A strike has been inaugurated, which may result in a cessation of business, in the manufacturing interests of the city and vicinity at large; therefore;

Resolved, That we, as manufacturers, adopt ten hours a day's labor in our factories, from this date, out until further notice.

Resolved, That, considering the condition of the country, we believe the interests of both manufacturers and mechanics best subserved with ten hours a day's labor.

On motion of Mr. June, of the Sherwood School-Furniture Company, all who were present agreed to have a place of assembly along college during the summer, and at all times, this is one of its peculiarities.

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YANKEE, Manager.

115 Broad-st., Room No. 15 Rue de la Grange-Bateliere.

LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 440 Strand.

BOSTON, D. C.—129 F Street.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Persons who have come into the country or intending to be absent from the city for any length of time can have THE TRIBUNE mailed to any address, postage, for \$1 per month.

For the greater convenience of those wishing to avoid the necessity of a trip to THE TRIBUNE office, arrangements have been perfected for receiving small articles by mail. Persons desiring to send articles to THE TRIBUNE, should mail them in a small envelope, with both the Bell and the Edison instruments, and responsible parties can send their telegrams at any hour from 8 to 12 m. by telephone direct to this office.

Persons who have come into the country or are staying at Avondale, Englewood, and Hyde Park will find the counting-room where the news is received.

## AMUSEMENTS.

Hyde Park's Theatre, Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Representative of Emerson's Macassar Minstrels.

Mechanics' Theatre, Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "Engaged."

Assembly Theatre, Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of the Chicago Church Choir Company. "H. M. S. Pinafore."

Hamlin's Theatre, Clark street, opposite the Court-House. Engagement of Charles Foster. "Saved at Seven."

## SOCIETY MEETINGS.

WASHINGTON CHAPMAN, No. 43, N. W. M., Member of the Board of Trade, (from 10 a. m. to 12 o'clock). Business of importance and work. A full afternoon for the exchange of opinions cordially invited.

CHARLES H. WRIGHT, Secretary.

ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 32, A. F. &amp; A. M.—Hall 125 Lasalle-st., Stated Commencing this Friday) 125 Lasalle-st., Chicago. Venerable Lodge. Guests cordially invited.

E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

## FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1879. I

In the New York police made a fearful batch of the HILL murder, the New York courts certainly challenge admiration for the promptness with which the murderer was exposed when he was caught. CHARLIE COX was yesterday found guilty of the crime, and sentenced to be hanged on the 29th of August. Some of that sort of swift and sure justice would be acceptable, in the Chicago courts.

There must be a Democratic majority in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, for when CARONI, the Premier, gave notice yesterday that the Ministry would devote themselves exclusively to the internal interests of Italy, which needed a long period of peace and industry, the speech was coldly received. Similar speeches, made by earnest Republicans at the late extra session of Congress, were coldly received, but it was none the less true that the country really needed a long period of peace and industry.

From Memphis there comes the distressing intelligence that yellow fever has broken out with fresh violence in that unfortunate city. Yesterday there were five new cases and one death, and the knowledge of this fact produced the most appalling terror among the inhabitants, who were all the more dismaliated from having rested secure in the belief that no more danger was to be apprehended. Philadelphia was very much disturbed yesterday by the arrival at quarantine of a schooner from Port au Prince with seven cases of yellow fever on board.

After nearly three months of consideration Mayor HARRISON yesterday concluded to accept the resignation which Deputy-Policeman-Superintendent DIXON, along with several other city officers, tendered upon the inauguration of the present Mayor. The Police Department has been placed in charge of Capt. SIMON O'DONNELL, who, in consequence of the illness of Superintendent SEAWAY, will remain in full control. A better selection to fill the vacancy could scarcely have been made, as the long experience and rugged integrity of "Acting-Superintendent" O'Donnell are heartily appreciated and much admired by all who know the man.

A feeling of uneasiness has for several days past been manifested through dispatches received from the Far Northwest regarding the prospects of an outbreak by the 4,000 hostile Indians who have been dodging back and forth across the line separating the United States from the Northwest Territory. In the interviews which THE TANZUS correspondent had with the head men of the tribes congregated near Wood Mountain, there was a general expression of a desire for peace on the basis of perfect liberty of action,—freedom from the obligation to stay on a reservation, and the privilege of keeping their guns, ammunition, and ponies. It was, however, evident that the desire for peace was not so strong as to overcome the intense hatred these Indians feel toward United States soldiers, and that trouble would be likely to occur whenever a military force should undertake the policing of the district south of the line. According to a dispatch from our correspondent printed this morning, it is the confident expectation at Fort Buford that hostilities will shortly break out, as Gen. Miles is about to establish three camps along the border, and the Chiefs are inciting their braves to take the war-path.

The steamer STATE of Virginia, bound from New York for Glasgow, ran ashore on Sable Island, on Saturday last during a fog and nine of her passengers were drowned in the surf while in the act of landing. So far as known, all the rest of her passengers and crew, 100 or more in number, reached the shore safely, one boat's crew having arrived on the main land of Nova Scotia at Sherbrooke yesterday, after a tedious voyage of over 100 miles. The steamer in question is a long, low sand boat, lying about ninety miles from Cape Sable, the southernmost point of Nova Scotia, and is directly in the track of vessels sailing between the Northern American ports and those of the English Islands. It is in fact a vast sand-bar, rising at its greatest elevation, but a few feet above the surface of the ocean, and its shores shelving out so gradually that even in clear weather a vessel may run aground almost before coming in sight of the land. Many vessels have struck its treacherous coast and gone to pieces, and no one, not even the few inhabitants of the dreary waste, can begin to estimate the number of persons who have met death on this isolated sand-bank, and no tidings of them had ever come to the ears of the living.

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## ANOTHER TELEGRAPH WAR.

The Western Union Telegraph Company recently applied for an injunction in the Circuit Court of St. Louis to restrain the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad and other parties from constructing and operating a line of telegraph from St. Louis to Kansas City. The ground on which the application was based is that the Western Union has a contract with said railroad, as with others, whereby the railroad is permitted to use the Western Union lines for its own business, but agrees, in consideration thereof, not to permit any other telegraph company to enter its depots, nor carry material for the construction of an opposition line, nor in any other way aid or encourage the establishing of a competing line. Judge TRAYER denied the motion for a temporary injunction, and, as this denial was based upon a State statute which prohibits any property-holder from granting the exclusive right of way to any telegraph company, it is naturally concluded that the prayer for a permanent injunction will likewise be refused.

In a conversation with a reporter for the *Goode-Democrat*, Mr. AXEN, one of the attorneys for the Western Union Telegraph Company, said that this was but a part of a huge stock-jobbing operation of JAX GOULD. Mr. AXEN went over the history of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, which JAX GOULD built up and perfected, and then used to depreciate Western Union stock; all this, according to the attorney's notion, was simply preliminary to a purchase of large blocks of Western Union stock by JAX GOULD, after which a consolidation was to be effected by the ordinance of a political majority.

The party managers are woefully mistaken if they imagine that this scheme will be approved by the majority of the people of a State like Pennsylvania, or of any State at the North in which lawful means and honest votes are relied upon for a political majority. The Republicans could ask no better issue than that of fair elections versus free frauds, and the Democrats can carry on another class of farmers, where each man who sought protection against fraud and violence under the United States Election laws. Had there been any "imperial methods" in vogue, or had the ballot-boxes been "surrounded with troops," this open and successful defiance of the law would have been impossible. It is not any opposition to imperialism or military despotism which actuates the Democrats, but a desire that the last restraint shall be removed from certain communities which the Democrats can carry on by fraud and violence. But the party managers are woefully mistaken if they

the Democrats choose to abide by the issue made at the late extra session of Congress, viz.: the repeal of the National Elective law. It is universally known that no "standing army is maintained to invade States for political purposes"; that no "bullock" "have been surrounded with troops"; that voters have not been "coerced" by Federal authority; and that these have not been and are not now any such "imperial methods" as are conjured up by Democratic imagination. So far from this being the case, it is a fact that the Pennsylvania Democrats themselves have invoked the Election law, which provides for the representation of both political parties in the supervision of Congressional elections, as a means for protecting them from the alleged frauds of the Republican politicians in Philadelphia. It is a notorious fact, in spite of the law, the Democrats in certain Southern States have snuffed out enormous Republican majorities, intimidated and driven off the United States officers, nullified the powers of the United States Courts, and used the State Courts to paralyze and punish men who sought protection against fraud and violence under the United States Election laws. Had there been any "imperial methods" in vogue, or had the ballot-boxes been "surrounded with troops," this open and successful defiance of the law would have been impossible. It is not any opposition to imperialism or military despotism which actuates the Democrats, but a desire that the last restraint shall be removed from certain communities which the Democrats can carry on by fraud and violence. But the party managers are woefully mistaken if they

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National Government. No Government on the face of the earth could have been forced into bankruptcy if it were obligated to repay the debts it incurred in making the necessary sacrifices in order to make the nation safe. Our correspondent's proposition is unconstitutional as well as preposterous, and is based on a total misconception of the relation of the States to the General Government; and he also confounds breach of agreements between lenders and borrowers with crimes and felonies and international offenses.

To the Editor of THE TRIBUNE:—  
Sir:—On July 15, I sent a frequent memorial to the Legislature, which you kindly addressed to me, to take into consideration the condition of the public credit of the State, and to call attention to the fact that there is a much greater increase at present of municipal, state, and national debt, and that the period for the collection of good times (1) is over. As I am a workman, depending on my wages for subsistence, and as I have no property, and as these statements do not tally with my somewhat limited, but clearly-defined experience, I am compelled to call your attention to the foundation of a healthy condition of credit I had predicted a certain return of prosperity, believing that the same was possible while weighed down with such onerous conditions in the race for national supremacy,—that we are entering into a period of great difficulty, and that the public debt of the United States is increasing, and as these statements do not tally with my somewhat limited, but clearly-defined experience, I am compelled to call your attention to the foundation of a healthy condition of credit I had predicted a certain return of prosperity, believing that the same was possible while weighed down with such onerous conditions in the race for national supremacy,—that we are entering into a period of great difficulty, and that the public debt of the 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## THE CITY.

### GENERAL NEWS.

F. Read, Indianapolis, is at the Tremont.  
D. J. Edwards, of Boston, is at the Gardner.  
L. Snow, New York, is a guest of the Pacific.  
John R. Lingard, London, is registered at the Pacific.

W. M. Hayes, West Chester, Pa., is at the Palmer.

C. B. Taylor, editor *Herald*, Urbana, Ill., is at the Gardner.

Judge Phineas Fog, Davenport, is a guest of the Tremont.

H. S. Osborn, Quincy, Ill., is among the guests of the Tremont.

W. B. Swinney, Galveston, is one of the guests of the Pacific.

Charles W. Clarke, Greenville, Miss., is a guest of the Tremont.

J. B. Burnett, attorney Wabash Railroad, St. Louis, is at the Gardner.

S. K. Hale and T. L. Lee, Paducah, Ky., are identified at the Tremont.

T. C. Catchings, Attorney-General of Mississippi, is staying at the Palmer.

Samuel D. Babcock, President of the New York Board of Trade, is registered at the Sherman.

William H. Smith, Lexington, Ill., Railroad and Waterway Commissioner, is located at the Pacific.

C. D. Gorham, General Superintendent of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, is at the Sherman.

The white-lead and soft-manufacturers held their regular quarterly session at the Grand Pacific yesterday, and discussed their rates in private.

The total quantity of water pumped during the year was 55,000,000 gallons. Of this the North Side works pumped 30,800,000. This is a little more than was pumped the same day last year.

Croner Manz yesterday held an inquest upon John Bullen, of No. 118 West Lake street, a little boy of 10 years of age, who was accidentally drowned while bathing in the lake at the foot of Illinois street.

William Montague, aged 21, left his home at 25 Mather street last Saturday, and has not since been heard from. He had been out of work for sometime, and had no money to live on. The name of his destination is unknown.

Charles Hartshorne, Vice-President, W. H. Davis, President's Assistant, and P. C. Doyle, General Western Agent, of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and H. B. Ledward, General Manager of the Michigan Central Railroad, are in the city.

The McDermit mentioned in yesterday's paper as having had trouble with his wife, and being having in such a disgraceful manner, was only with Mrs. Greeley a little while, and, as a clerk, McDermit was not a lawyer.

Secretary Reynolds is in receipt of communications from the President of Mexico and from Mr. Foster, United States Minister, announcing the steps taken by that Government to respond to the invitation extended by the management of the Excursion to participate in the coming exhibition.

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The Small Band of Sioux in the James River Valley, Dakota.

Statement by Secretary Schurz in Reply to an Article in the Chicago Tribune.

Report by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Other Documents.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., June 14.—THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of July 10 had an editorial article entitled "The Indian Ahead," in which it was stated that a small band of Sioux, under Drifting-Goose, had, through the machinations of the Indian Ring, been granted three townships in the James River Valley, Dakota,—the object of the Ring, in this procedure, being to secure addition to its stock of plunder. Secretary Schurz says that the TRIBUNE has been misled in this matter, and makes substantially the following statement:

"The Indians in question have been upon the land named for about thirty years. They have cultivated it. They have had their own houses and their own tools; the land of which they have built on is the ground during the winter. While in this they have had no help from the Government, or have been self-supporting. The land occupied by them belonged to them by treaty stipulations; and, according to the treaty, and the laws of the United States, and the decision of the United States Supreme Court, is not subject to pre-emption by white settlers. These Indians have been doing well, and have been accomplishing for themselves exactly what has been the object of the Peace Policy that they should accomplish, viz.: learning to become farmers. There is no intention on the part of the Interior Department to establish a Sub-Agency for Drifting-Goose. The Superintendent of the Sisseton Agency has already been directed to submit to the War Department a bill, so far as the law will admit, and, as soon as the bill is introduced, to send it to the House, so that this band shall have their 160 acres allotted to them each in severality, as the law now provides, the remaining portion of the three townships will be released, and opened to settlement.

The following report on the subject gives the whole history of the matter:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, Washington, June 24, 1879.—To the Secretary of the Treasury, the Senate: I have the honor to invite attention to the papers described in the annexed schedule relating to the Indians of the James River Valley, Dakota, or Drifting-Goose's band of Yanktonnais Sioux. It was first brought to the notice of this office by Agent C. E. DeGraffy, of Fort Sisseton, that the Indians referred to belong to the Crow Creek Reservation, who were off their reservation, hunting and trapping, and inflicting great wrongs, when called to make settle-

ments in the same, when ordered loose or

DEATHS.

Waukesha, Wis.—Mrs. Ethel Johnson, widow of Richard and Emma G. Oliver, aged 75 years, passed away.

17. Carlton, infant son of Edgar A. and wife, 4 months and 17 days.

No. 1 Irving-Place, July 15, of son, John F. (N. H.)—see pages copy.

At the late funeral services at 17 Congress-street, Boston, the late W. H. Sawyer, at 70 years of age.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WEDDING-SCHOOL MEETING OF U. S. in Lower Farwell Hall, will be

held on Saturday evening, July 21.

L. MAKING POWDER.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

## FINANCE AND TRADE.

Rise in 4 Per Cents---Foreign Exchange Lower.

Business at the Banks--Sales of Local Securities--Stocks.

We Produce Markets Fairly Active--Provisions Again Deteriorized by a Peter Stear.

Wheat and Oats Very Weak--Other Grain Steadier.

## FINANCIAL.

Governments were firm. The 4 per cents were 102 bid and 102½ asked in New York. In Chicago the price was the same, and local dealers reported the demand good. In the afternoon the asking price in New York weakened ½, but this did not affect the Chicago market. The 6s were 104½ bid in Chicago, the new 5s 103½, the 4s 103½, and the currency 62½(12½).

There was a more liberal supply of foreign exchange bills than on the preceding day. Prices were lower. In Chicago sterling grain-bills were 65½(105½) for sixty-day bills, and 85½ for six-month bills, 103½ for sixty-day bills, and 103½ for eight. The new 5s, 103½; the 4s, 103½; sterling 6s 85½ and 87½. In New York the actual rates were 85½ and 87½. The bid rates for sterling were 48½ and 48½. French banks' bills were 51½(12½).

Consols opened at 97 15-16, advanced 1 1-16, to 98, and closed at 97 15-16. The 10s opened at 16, and closed at 16 15-16. The 15s, 16 15-16. The 20s, 17 15-16. The 30s, 18 15-16. The 50s, 20 15-16. The 70s, 22 15-16. The 100s, 24 15-16. The 120s, 26 15-16. The 150s, 28 15-16. The 200s, 32 15-16. The 250s, 35 15-16. The 300s, 38 15-16. The 400s, 42 15-16. The 500s, 45 15-16. The 600s, 48 15-16. The 700s, 51 15-16. The 800s, 54 15-16. The 900s, 57 15-16. The 1,000s, 60 15-16. The 1,200s, 63 15-16. The 1,500s, 66 15-16. The 2,000s, 70 15-16. The 2,500s, 74 15-16. The 3,000s, 78 15-16. The 4,000s, 82 15-16. The 5,000s, 86 15-16. The 6,000s, 90 15-16. The 7,000s, 94 15-16. The 8,000s, 98 15-16. The 9,000s, 102 15-16. The 10,000s, 106 15-16. The 12,000s, 110 15-16. The 15,000s, 114 15-16. The 20,000s, 120 15-16. The 30,000s, 130 15-16. The 40,000s, 134 15-16. The 50,000s, 138 15-16. The 60,000s, 142 15-16. The 70,000s, 146 15-16. The 80,000s, 150 15-16. The 90,000s, 154 15-16. The 100,000s, 158 15-16. The 120,000s, 162 15-16. The 150,000s, 166 15-16. The 200,000s, 170 15-16. The 300,000s, 174 15-16. The 400,000s, 178 15-16. The 500,000s, 182 15-16. The 600,000s, 186 15-16. The 700,000s, 190 15-16. The 800,000s, 194 15-16. The 900,000s, 198 15-16. The 1,000,000s, 202 15-16. The 1,200,000s, 206 15-16. The 1,500,000s, 210 15-16. The 2,000,000s, 214 15-16. The 3,000,000s, 218 15-16. The 4,000,000s, 222 15-16. The 5,000,000s, 226 15-16. The 6,000,000s, 230 15-16. The 7,000,000s, 234 15-16. The 8,000,000s, 238 15-16. The 9,000,000s, 242 15-16. The 10,000,000s, 246 15-16. The 12,000,000s, 250 15-16. The 15,000,000s, 254 15-16. The 20,000,000s, 258 15-16. The 30,000,000s, 262 15-16. The 40,000,000s, 266 15-16. The 50,000,000s, 270 15-16. The 60,000,000s, 274 15-16. The 70,000,000s, 278 15-16. The 80,000,000s, 282 15-16. The 90,000,000s, 286 15-16. The 100,000,000s, 290 15-16. The 120,000,000s, 294 15-16. The 150,000,000s, 298 15-16. The 200,000,000s, 302 15-16. 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The 200,000,000,000s, 434 15-16. The 300,000,000,000s, 438 15-16. The 400,000,000,000s, 442 15-16. The 500,000,000,000s, 446 15-16. The 600,000,000,000s, 450 15-16. The 700,000,000,000s, 454 15-16. The 800,000,000,000s, 458 15-16. The 900,000,000,000s, 462 15-16. The 1,000,000,000,000s, 466 15-16. The 1,200,000,000,000s, 470 15-16. The 1,500,000,000,000s, 474 15-16. The 2,000,000,000,000s, 478 15-16. The 3,000,000,000,000s, 482 15-16. The 4,000,000,000,000s, 486 15-16. The 5,000,000,000,000s, 490 15-16. The 6,000,000,000,000s, 494 15-16. The 7,000,000,000,000s, 498 15-16. The 8,000,000,000,000s, 502 15-16. The 9,000,000,000,000s, 506 15-16. The 10,000,000,000,000s, 510 15-16. The 12,000,000,000,000s, 514 15-16. The 15,000,000,000,000s, 518 15-16. The 20,000,000,000,000s, 522 15-16. The 30,000,000,000,000s, 526 15-16. The 40,000,000,000,000s, 530 15-16. The 50,000,000,000,000s, 534 15-16. The 60,000,000,000,000s, 538 15-16. The 70,000,000,000,000s, 542 15-16. The 80,000,000,000,000s, 546 15-16. The 90,000,000,000,000s, 550 15-16. The 100,000,000,000,000s, 554 15-16. The 120,000,000,000,000s, 558 15-16. The 150,000,000,000,000s, 562 15-16. The 200,000,000,000,000s, 566 15-16. The 300,000,000,000,000s, 570 15-16. The 400,000,000,000,000s, 574 15-16. The 500,000,000,000,000s, 578 15-16. The 600,000,000,000,000s, 582 15-16. The 700,000,000,000,000s, 586 15-16. The 800,000,000,000,000s, 590 15-16. The 900,000,000,000,000s, 594 15-16. The 1,000,000,000,000,000s, 598 15-16. The 1,200,000,000,000,000s, 602 15-16. The 1,500,000,000,000,000s, 606 15-16. The 2,000,000,000,000,000s, 610 15-16. The 3,000,000,000,000,000s, 614 15-16. The 4,000,000,000,000,000s, 618 15-16. The 5,000,000,000,000,000s, 622 15-16. The 6,000,000,000,000,000s, 626 15-16. The 7,000,000,000,000,000s, 630 15-16. The 8,000,000,000,000,000s, 634 15-16. The 9,000,000,000,000,000s, 638 15-16. The 10,000,000,000,000,000s, 642 15-16. The 12,000,000,000,000,000s, 646 15-16. The 15,000,000,000,000,000s, 650 15-16. The 20,000,000,000,000,000s, 654 15-16. The 30,000,000,000,000,000s, 658 15-16. The 40,000,000,000,000,000s, 662 15-16. The 50,000,000,000,000,000s, 666 15-16. The 60,000,000,000,000,000s, 670 15-16. The 70,000,000,000,000,000s, 674 15-16. The 80,000,000,000,000,000s, 678 15-16. The 90,000,000,000,000,000s, 682 15-16. The 100,000,000,000,000,000s, 686 15-16. The 120,000,000,000,000,000s, 690 15-16. The 150,000,000,000,000,000s, 694 15-16. The 200,000,000,000,000,000s, 698 15-16. The 300,000,000,000,000,000s, 702 15-16. The 400,000,000,000,000,000s, 706 15-16. The 500,000,000,000,000,000s, 710 15-16. The 600,000,000,000,000,000s, 714 15-16. The 700,000,000,000,000,000s, 718 15-16. The 800,000,000,000,000,000s, 722 15-16. The 900,000,000,000,000,000s, 726 15-16. The 1,000,000,000,000,000,000s, 730 15-16. The 1,200,000,000,000,000,000s, 734 15-16. The 1,500,000,000,000,000,000s, 738 15-16. The 2,000,000,000,000,000,000s, 742 15-16. 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compared with Tuesday's prices. During the day a good many cattle changed owners, but after a full day's supply had been satisfied there remained only a few extra cattle, with liberal arrivals from Friday's market. Calves ranged from \$2.00 to \$2.30 per head; steers ranged from \$3.00 to \$3.30 per head. Cows were \$1.50 to \$1.75. Sheep were \$1.50 to \$1.75 per head. The market was down at \$2.200 to \$2.300 per head for fair to choice shelling steers. While the offerings of choice and extra grades were liberal—unusually so for the time of the year—and the market was up, the demand was still the existence of a good export demand.

On the export movement from Boston the *Commercial Bulletin* of that city says:

"The market is now shipping cattle for the English markets in fairly steady, and steers are offered several weeks ahead of Liverpool and London. There are a few Texas and Colorado cattle in market, some of them of a very fair grade. The prices for the larger cattle are not far removed from \$1.50 to \$1.75. Most of the higher-priced calves were those which were bought up by the English."

From the North the supply was light. As the season advances cattle will be brought more freely from the North and West, and the market will consist of grass-fed steers and cows suitable for the country butchers for slaughtering."

**CATTLE MARKS.**

No. At. Price. No. At. Price.

43... 1,503 \$5.00 13... 1,104 \$.44 50...

60... 1,496 2.00 12... 1,104 \$.44 51...

61... 1,496 2.00 11... 1,104 \$.44 52...

62... 1,496 2.00 10... 1,104 \$.44 53...

63... 1,496 2.00 9... 1,104 \$.44 54...

64... 1,496 2.00 8... 1,104 \$.44 55...

65... 1,496 2.00 7... 1,104 \$.44 56...

66... 1,496 2.00 6... 1,104 \$.44 57...

67... 1,496 2.00 5... 1,104 \$.44 58...

68... 1,496 2.00 4... 1,104 \$.44 59...

69... 1,496 2.00 3... 1,104 \$.44 60...

70... 1,496 2.00 2... 1,104 \$.44 61...

71... 1,496 2.00 1... 1,104 \$.44 62...

72... 1,496 2.00 0... 1,104 \$.44 63...

73... 1,496 2.00 1,009 \$.44 64...

74... 1,496 2.00 1,191 \$.44 65...

75... 1,496 2.00 1,341 \$.44 66...

76... 1,496 2.00 1,491 \$.44 67...

77... 1,496 2.00 1,641 \$.44 68...

78... 1,496 2.00 1,791 \$.44 69...

79... 1,496 2.00 1,941 \$.44 70...

80... 1,496 2.00 2,091 \$.44 71...

81... 1,496 2.00 2,241 \$.44 72...

82... 1,496 2.00 2,391 \$.44 73...

83... 1,496 2.00 2,541 \$.44 74...

84... 1,496 2.00 2,691 \$.44 75...

85... 1,496 2.00 2,841 \$.44 76...

86... 1,496 2.00 2,991 \$.44 77...

87... 1,496 2.00 3,141 \$.44 78...

88... 1,496 2.00 3,291 \$.44 79...

89... 1,496 2.00 3,441 \$.44 80...

90... 1,496 2.00 3,591 \$.44 81...

91... 1,496 2.00 3,741 \$.44 82...

92... 1,496 2.00 3,891 \$.44 83...

93... 1,496 2.00 4,041 \$.44 84...

94... 1,496 2.00 4,191 \$.44 85...

95... 1,496 2.00 4,341 \$.44 86...

96... 1,496 2.00 4,491 \$.44 87...

97... 1,496 2.00 4,641 \$.44 88...

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109... 1,496 2.00 6,441 \$.44 100...

110... 1,496 2.00 6,591 \$.44 101...

111... 1,496 2.00 6,741 \$.44 102...

112... 1,496 2.00 6,891 \$.44 103...

113... 1,496 2.00 7,041 \$.44 104...

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164... 1,496 2.00 14,741 \$.44 155...

165... 1,496 2.00 14,891 \$.44 156...

166... 1,496 2.00 15,041 \$.44 157...

167... 1,496 2.00 15,191 \$.44 158...

168... 1,496 2.00 15,341 \$.44 159...

169... 1,496 2.00 15,491 \$.44 160...

170... 1,496 2.00 15,641 \$.44 161...

171... 1,496 2.00 15,791 \$.44 162...

172... 1,496 2.00 15,941 \$.44 163...

## ARIZONA.

The Principal Silver-Mines in the Tombstone District.

A Mineral Belt from One and a Half to Two Miles Wide, and Ten Miles Long.

Work Done on Various Lodes—Richness of the Ore—Stamp-Hills—Mines Bonded to Chicago.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

TOMBSTONE, Ariz. Ter., July 1.—Just one year ago to-day I first staked my tent in Tombstone. At that time the principal mines could have been said of the district that there was more rich ore in sight on the surface than had ever been found in any other mining camp. The Contention and Grand Central Mines had been sold; and the mines belonging to Messrs. Schenck and Gird, viz.: Tough-Nut, Luck-Cuss, West-Side, and seven others, were bonded for \$50,000. This bond was not taken up, and Schenck and Gird went to work in good earnest on their own account. It is frequently the case that where mines are bonded for a large amount, and the sale does not come off, the camp thereby receives a heavy set-back. But in this case it was just the reverse. For every dollar expended in these mines, \$10 was left in sight. At this same time the Contention Company were rattling away at their great mine, and trying to find a bottom to it if had one.

BUT THEY FAILED TO FIND IT; and, in my opinion, the search might as well try to find the Ark to the Comstock.

So since mining of gold and silver became a branch of industry, men have tried to find the bottom of mines. Where one has failed (to find bottom), twenty—yes, fifty—have succeeded. Tombstone will be no exception to the rule, but Tombstone will be an exception to some other rule.

In most mining districts throughout the West, the permanent after or gold-bearing veins are confined to one ledge or vein, or to a narrow belt of formation only. This theory will not do here, unless we call a belt from one and a half to two miles wide a narrow belt. Work enough has been done to prove that there is quite a number of permanent mines here; and, in the course of six months more, several more, which are now called prospects, will be pronounced.

## TRUE FIGURE-VINES.

This may be looked upon as an open defiance of established laws, and consequently sits as a "taff." But, for the formation of these silver-bearing veins, the cause of all their trouble, the pockets, top-deposits, chalcocite, etc., etc., found in all mining camps outside of the principal or "mother vein," what have we to do except the theories of others? And these theories are continually being upset.

In Tombstones there are three quite distinct formations, running parallel with each other as far as traceable on the surface, a distance of about ten miles. The course is from northeast to southwest. The southernly side is quartzite, the northerly side is porphyry, and the centre sandstone. So that the quartzite nothing has been found, and north of the porphyry, south of the sandstone, there are three separate, good mines, in a separate, distinct, well-defined ledge, has been found, the full length and width of the belt. And it seems to me more logical to suppose that these three separate ledges are deposited in the bowels of the earth than to suppose them only shallow surface-deposits, formed as the noted mining engineer and geologist, George King, once said, "in the same way as God made the world round with a big picket fence open crevices."

THE TOMBSTONE COMPANY are now down on their mine about 170 feet, and have also done about 400 feet of drift. For the last few weeks they are entirely occupied by finding a solid vein of good ore, and the result is a success. Large bodies of ore, and a good solid vein of it at the bottom of their works, and large dumps of ore as rich as any in the district, are the reward of their labors.

## THE ROSE-NUT.

(Tombstone Mill and Mining Company's Mine) has more work done on it than any mine in the district. This work has been on or near the surface,—on account of want of drifts or drifts of extractive value. This is a good ore, and is on hand or accessible when their mill commenced running. The principal works (known as West Shaft) by shaft and incline, are down about 300 feet. A good vein of ore from the surface works strike the bottom of these works at about 110 feet. At the bottom of the incline the ledge is about five feet in width of fine carbonaceous, which when worked out, will be a good vein. Large bodies of ore, and a good solid vein of it at the bottom of their works, and large dumps of ore as rich as any in the district, are the reward of their labors.

## THE BIRCHWOOD LODGE.

It shows good ore on the surface for more than the length of one claim, in a well-defined ledge from one to four feet wide. Two shafts have been sunk, and 1,500 feet apart. The first shaft is the deeper, and the other is the surface shaft. The first shaft is about 150 feet in depth, and the second is about 100 feet. At the bottom of the shaft the ledge is about five feet in width of fine carbonaceous, which when worked out, will be a good vein. Large bodies of ore, and a good solid vein of it at the bottom of their works, and large dumps of ore as rich as any in the district, are the reward of their labors.

THE COLE DISBARMENT. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 16.—The Prosecuting Committee of the State Bar Association in the disbarment proceedings against Judge Cole were in session at the Kirkwood House all day Tuesday, with closed doors. Nothing can be gleaned of the proceedings, except that the meeting was to effect, if possible, a compromise of the affair; and that it failed because Judge Cole demanded what the Committee would not give him.

"Is it true that you had him held in dead earnest in this matter, and intended to pay him a fine?" asked Mr. Miller. "I heard that he was helping to unload the boat, very mad. Such a temper is usually, I believe, attendant upon resuscitation. Why I asked."

"Could you use heat in case of suffocation?" "Yes. One day I was called to attend a young man who had had his heart stopped. He was lying on the floor, and I took him up, and he was cold, and gave him air. He came to life again, and I then sent him to the hospital. At first he was cold, and he was wrapped up in a coat, and I put hot water on him, and rubbed his blood into circulation, when the man recovered, a man who had not breathed in two hours and a half."

When I asked the Doctor how he happened to heat to a drowned person, he said:

"One day, in Cleveland, on July 4, 1843, as a steamboat was leaving for Buffalo, 1,400 feet from the surface, he struck the bottom of the ledge about 110 feet. At the bottom of the shaft the ledge is about five feet in width of fine carbonaceous, which when worked out, will be a good vein. Large bodies of ore, and a good solid vein of it at the bottom of their works, and large dumps of ore as rich as any in the district, are the reward of their labors."

THE COLD FEET IN JULY—WHY? Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

MONTGOMERY, Ia., July 16.—George Fletcher lives on the hillside, in Montgomery County. A few nights ago, he and his wife were up to the top of the hill, and partly frozen, and nearly dead. They had run up the hill, and lay down on the snow, and were too cold to keep his heart beating. When he was taken from the hill, he had a little before made a fire, and then went to bed, and lay down. He was soon asleep, and was much astonished to see walking about the floor, since he had no idea that she was alive. I thought, upon reflection, that she must be dead, and made her a parting kiss. Then I took her up, and laid her upon the kitchen stove, in which there was a fire, and she soon recovered. She came to me, and said, "I am a widow, and so did another, and I made up my mind that I would never marry again."

DO YOU REMEMBER OTHER CASES OF ANIMALS BROUGHT TO LIFE BY HEAT alone?

YES. I remember, when I was a small boy, that a dog was brought to life by heat alone. The dog was found in a kennel, and was lying on the floor, and was breathing, and was warm enough to scorch her feathers, and watched her. She came to me systematically, and so did another, and I made up my mind that I would never marry again."

THE CORNILLE MILL & MANUFACTORY'S MILL. It is being machined about as fast as possible. In the next few weeks we will hear the last of another steam-whistle and the rattle of fifteen more stamps.

Almost all the principal men in the camp, and those who are furnished by Eastern men, and we hope that in the future sales of property here, the money may come from the same locality. Selecting the mines in this way, we do not consider that there is any particular likelihood for the man in which San Francisco men generally run mines, we would much prefer to have all our principal mines in the

hands of our Eastern friends that have the controlling interest in the hands of the Californian. E. L. STONE.

## RESUSCITATION.

ELL PERKINS TELLS HOW HE BROUGHT "A DROWNED MAN" BACK TO LIFE—PUTTING DR. LAMBERT'S THEORY INTO PRACTICE AT COONEY ISLAND—SOME REMARKABLE INSTANCES OF RESUSCITATION.

## FORT FINGER.

The other day, down at Cooney Island, they pulled out a "drowned man." The fact made a simple paragraph in the daily papers. It had swum out beyond the ropes, and was unable to get back to shore. The treacherous undertow killed him, as it will kill a hundred other men between Maine and Virginia before fall.

When they got the "drowned man" on the sand he was cold, but not stiff. His eyes were cold and his breath had gone. He did not seem to have any friends or acquaintances. I had been hearing about Dr. Lambert's theory of warming a drowned man into life, and the thought struck me, "Now is the chance to try it." These rods off they had been broken in the hot sand. I told the boatman to help me draw the "corse" over there. Then, after drawing the water out of him, we laid him on his face in the hot sand. In five minutes he was warmed through and through, and commenced to breathe. We whisked him over and over, and the same to come to life again. This morning I received the following letter from the "drowned" man:

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 5, 1879.—ELL PERKINS, No. 48 East Twenty-sixth street, New York—Dear Sir: You, among others, interested yourself in the drowning of a man at Cooney Island, and I thank you for what you have done. You told me that all you did was to roll me around, and that I was not dead. I am sorry to say that I remained dead but I was not warmed. Oh, sir, why cannot everybody know how to bring a drowned person to life? I am the only one in the world that has given drowning every year, how could they have a little presence of mind.

Ell PERKINS.

TROUBLE REGARDING THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR—HUNTING DIGITALIA—SLAVERY AND ITS CORRESPONDENCE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROU JANEIRO, June 10.—The President of the Council made on the 5th, in both Chambers, an exposition of the causes of the dismissal of Conselheiro Carlos Leônidas De Carvalho from the Ministry of the Empire (Interior). According to this explanation the ex-Minister informed his colleagues of the dismissal of the acting Director of the Polytechnic School only after he had sent off the order and also communicated it to the press. As they approved of the principle of the dismissal and supposed their colleague had done good beyond his powers.

Moreover, in defending the Deputies his action, he had used language in regard to the Senate which they considered very unbecoming for a Minister, and likely to produce grave embarrassments when he came before the Senate to treat of the estimates of the Empire. They wished him to take the initiative himself and resign, but he considered that for him to do so would be derogatory in view of the demonstrations of the scholars of the Polytechnic, who had given hoots to him in the Emperor's presence, and had gone to the Senate to demand his resignation. But as his colleague in the Cabinet was impossible the Premier was forced to advise the Emperor to dismiss him.

The ex-Minister hesitated.

The widow had friends and a turn-up nose, and kissing the bride was no gratification.

"Conductor, sa-lute the bride or look out for to-morrows!" continued William, as he rose up and strolled to the right-hand in a new pack of kerchiefs. Conductor, sa-lute the bride!"

The conductor assented. It was the best thing he could do.

"I never did try to put on style before," muttered William, "but I am bound to see this this evening. I have to go to all Michigan."

"Mary is, and I am the right-hand in

Yours, under deep obligations.

HERMAN S. SMITH.

Now Mr. Editor, I disclaim all credit in saving Mr. Smith's life, and I sincerely suggest Dr. T. S. Lambert's theory of resuscitating a drowning man was handy, and we could have done without it.

So since mining of gold and silver became a branch of industry, men have tried to find the bottom of mines. Where one has failed (to find bottom), twenty—yes, fifty—have succeeded.

Tombstone will be no exception to the rule, but

Tombstone will be an exception to some other rule.

The most mining districts throughout the West, the permanent after or gold-bearing veins are confined to one ledge or vein, or to a narrow belt of formation only. This theory will not do here, unless we call a belt from one and a half to two miles wide a narrow belt.

Work enough has been done to prove that there is quite a number of permanent mines here;

and, in the course of six months more,

several more, which are now called prospects, will be pronounced.

THE CHINESE ROMANCE IN RHYME.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., June 17.—"Reform in Life-Insurance," in which you revert to the action of the late Legislature of Indiana in appointing a "Commission to examine the whole subject of life-insurance," etc., heartily endorsing the move and making some forcible suggestions of what should engage the careful consideration and support of the Commission in their report, and at the same time appeal to "Illinois and the Western States especially to follow the good example." You did not do this in calling attention to the part of the bill which seems to be first, because you approve both the plan and object aimed at; and, second, because you desire other States should adopt some action.

My object in writing you is to call your attention to the fact that the Chinese are the most numerous immigrants in the United States, and that they are increasing rapidly.

They are the most numerous in California.

They are the most numerous in Oregon.

They are the most numerous in Washington.

They are the most numerous in Idaho.

They are the most numerous in Montana.

They are the most numerous in Wyoming.

They are the most numerous in Colorado.

They are the most numerous in Kansas.

They are the most numerous in Nebraska.

They are the most numerous in Iowa.

They are the most numerous in Missouri.

They are the most numerous in Illinois.

They are the most numerous in Indiana.

They are the most numerous in Michigan.

They are the most numerous in Ohio.

They are the most numerous in West Virginia.

They are the most numerous in Kentucky.

They are the most numerous in Tennessee.

They are the most numerous in Mississippi.

They are the most numerous in Louisiana.

They are the most numerous in Texas.

They are the most numerous in Oklahoma.

They are the most numerous in Kansas.

They are the most numerous in Colorado.

They are the most numerous in Wyoming.

They are the most numerous in Montana.

They are the most numerous in Idaho.

They are the most numerous in Oregon.

They are the most numerous in California.

They are the most numerous in Nevada.

They are the most numerous in Arizona.

They are the most numerous in New Mexico.

They are the most numerous in Utah.

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